DRDAs. The funds would be directly under the control of District Collectors.

(b) Separate provision in the Budget for 1995-96 has already been made.

(c) The Schemes will be implemented by different State Government agencies and the District Collectors of the respective Districts would be responsible for the coordination and overall supervision of the works under this Scheme at the District level.

Families benefited under *IRDP* in Karnataka

5180. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of families benefited under IRDP in Karnataka upto 31.3.1995;

(b) the total amount of subsidy given under IRDP and the loan given by Banks upto 31.3.1995;

(c) the total number of families in Karnataka eligible for IRDP benefits on the basis of poverty in Karnataka as per 1991 census and the number of families actually benefited; and

(d) what are the factors responsible for not covering all the families eligible for the benefit and what steps are taken for intensified implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) 576401 families were benefited under IRDP during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 (upto February, 1995) in Karnataka.

(b) During the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 (upto February, 1995) the total amount of subsidy utilised and loan disbursd by Banks under the IRDP is as follows:—

(Rs. lakhs)

Subsidy utilised	Loan disbursed
16020.91	24786.02

(c) The total number of families in Karnataka eligible for IRDP benefits on the basis of poverty as per 1991 Census is not available. However as per 43rd Round (1987-88) of NSS, number of persons in rural areas below the poverty line was 1,02,80,000 (i.e. an approximate equivalent of 20.56 lakh families). Against this, the number of families benefited under IRDP during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95 (upto February, 1995) are 5,76,401 families.

(d) Limited resources and higher per capita investments are the main factors responsible for not covering all the families eligible for the benefit. However, each year a target is fixed for coverage under IRDP. Main steps taken up by the Government for improvement of IRDP are proper planning and identification of thrust areas block-wise and district-wise, identification of technically sustainable and economically viable projects within the managing capacities of the rural poor families, tying of backward and forward linkages, mobilising adequate credit support and marketing support.

"स्थानीय" क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों को प्रदान की गई धनराशि का उपयोग

5181. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा

स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास मद के अन्तर्गत सभी संसद सदस्यों को प्रदान की गई धनराशि सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में पहुंच गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई ब्यौरा है कि मार्च 1995 तक किन-किन क्षेत्रों में इस मद की राशि खर्च की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कतिपय सांसदों से ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उनके निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रदान की गई धनराशि का उचित ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गमंग) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Industrial growth rate in Gujarat

5182. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Industrial growth rate in the Gujarat State vis-a-vis other States during the year 1993-94;

(b) what target was fixed for industrial growth rate for the year 1994-95, State-wise; and

(c) the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATON (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Industrial production comprises three major sub-sectors viz., mining & quarrying, manufacturing and electricity generation. The index of industrial production is completed annually taking into account the value of output in these three sub-sectors. In the case of manufacturing sector this includes both registered as well as un-registered units. However, this compilation is done only on all India basis and State-wise statistics of Industrial production are not compiled.

(b) The targets for industrial growth rates are not fixed State-wise.

(c) Does not arise.

Targets for Industrial and Agricultural production in Punjab

5183. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had fixed the target for the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production in the country particularly in the State of Punjab for the years 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the achievements made in this regard;

(c) what is the target fixed for growth rate for industrial and agricultural sectors in the year 1995-96; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (d) The targets of sectoral growth rates consistent with the output target for the economy are fixed by Planning Commission for the country as a whole and as an average for the five year period of the plan and not State-wise or year-wise. The projected growth rates for the Eighth Plan period (1992-97) for Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors,